BOMBAY COURIER.

Published every Saturday and Tuesday Morning.

VOL. XLI. NUMBER 2076] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1831. [PRICE Rs. 13 PER QUARTER.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—The Proprietor of the above admirable Article having been injured in his connexions by Spurious Imitations being introduced into the East Indies by some speculating Shippers in England to the Injury of the public.

In order to prevent such Gross Imposition, The Sole proprietors A. ROWLAND AND SON, respectfully solicit attention on purchasing to notice each genuine bottle of the *Original Macassar Oil*, which is *enclosed* with a Treatise on the Hair in an *envelope*, and has a NEW LABEL, from a Steel Engraving, tastefully executed.—The following words are in three different patterns,

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL,

Also, the *Signature and Address, in Red*, on a pattern of Lace Work, similar to a Banker's Cheque.

"A. Rowland and Son, 20, Hatton Garden,"

Counter-signed ALEX ROWLAND.

Instead of the Seal in Wax, an Engraving is at each end, the Bottle is enlarged, and the Prices are 3s 6d. 7s. 10s. 6d. and 21s. per Bottle all other Prices, or without the Book, are Counterfeits.

The Genuine is sold as above and by most Perfumers, &c.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE

FOR CHANGING

RED OR GREY WHISKERS TO BLACK, OR BROWN.

Price 4s.—7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per Bottle.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR,

For the Skin and Complexion.

An inestimable, mild, and innocent production, powerfully efficacious in rendering the skin delightfully cool and refreshing, thoroughly exterminating ERUPTIONS, TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, REDNESS, and all cutaneous Imperfections; producing a Delicate White Skin, and a JUVENILE BLOOM TO THE COMPLEXION: preserving it from the HEAT OF SUMMER, affords SOOTHING RELIEF in cases of SUN BURNS, STINGS OF INSECTS, or any Inflammations. It immediately allays the smarting irritability of the skin, diffusing a PLEASING COOLNESS truly comfortable and refreshing; affords soothing relief to Ladies nursing their offspring; warranted perfectly innoxious for the most delicate Lady or Infant.

To GENTLEMEN after SHAVING and Travelling in the Sun and Dust, it allays the irritating and smarting pain, and renders the skin smooth and pleasant.

Price 4s 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, *Duty included.*

*** To prevent Imposition, the name and Address of the Proprietors is ENGRAVED ON THE GOVERNMENT STAMP affixed over the cork of each Bottle. *All others are Spurious*

ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRACT.

FOR THE TOOTH-ACH.

Price 2s. 9d.—4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per Bottle.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO

OR

PEARL DENTIFRICE.

The high and important character this Powder has obtained for a considerable time from some of the most eminent of the Faculty, and also from Distinguished Personages, has induced Messrs. ROWLAND to recommend it to the Notice of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public at large, as the mildest, yet most salutary and efficacious Dentifrice that ever emanated from scientific research in past or present times, forming an efficient VEGETABLE WHITE POWDER, composed of ingredients the most pure and rare, selected from Eastern soil, and is *a never-failing Remedy* for every disease to which the TEETH and GUMS are liable: it eradicates all deleterious matter from its corrodent seat; heals, strengthens, and firmly fixes them in their sockets, and ultimately realizes.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF PEARLY TEETH!

And on the Gums operates as an *Anti-Scorbutic*, rendering and sustaining their healthy appearance, and imparts fragrancy to the Breath.

Price 2s. 9d. per Box, Duty included. [500]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the GENTLEMEN summoned on the PETIT JURY, in the ensuing Sessions will not be required to attend at the Court House till ¼ before 10 o'Clock on Tuesday Morning, the 27th Instant.

CHAS. FITZROY,
Deputy Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
20th Sept., 1831. [513]

NOTICE.—The price of Travancore Pepper is reduced from this date until further notice, to Rupees Forty five (45) per Candy of (500) Five hundred Pounds. Samples may be seen, and particulars known, by application at the office of Messrs REMINGTON AND CO *Bombay*, Messrs. MACKINTOSH AND CO. *Calcutta*, Messrs. ARBUTHNOT AND CO *Madras*, or to the "*Commercial Agent* of the Travancore Government" *Alleppey*.

SOOBROW.
Dewan,

TREVANDRUM,
1st September, 1831. [505]

NOTICE.—CAPTAIN ROBINSON, S. O. in charge 4th Regiment N. I. having taken charge of the effects of the late Ensign ALFRED WARDLE, of the 4th Regiment N. I. deceased, has, after defraying funeral expenses, Servants wages, and Regimental Debts, paid to the Sub-Treasurer, the Balance amounting to Rupees 182 1 45 one hundred and eighty two Rupees, one quarter and forty five reas.

Bombay, 21*st Sept.* 1831.

[509]

MESSRS HAMILTON AND CO. Have just received from Messrs BURKINYOUNG AND CO. a large supply of new vocal and instrumental Music, and musical instruments of every description, comprising those for a Military Band as well as others: all by the most approved makers, and Eminent Composers [501]

MESSRS. HAMILTON AND CO.—Have also received some elegant Spanish Mahogany Elastic Spring Chairs, with damask and Morocco Cushions, and are in daily expectation of receiving per Tom O'Shanter, a full sized Billiard Table, complete with balls, cues, &c &c. from one of the first Houses in Calcutta. [502]

LOST,

A BOOK called the Oriental Fabulist or Polyglot fables. It was lent to the late Lt. SMITH of the Artillery and is supposed to have been sold with his effects at Surat in the beginning of 1827. Whoever will restore the said book shall receive if requisite, in addition to its price a reward for his trouble The writing of the Author on the inner leaf of the binding will account for the anxiety of the owner to recover it, and at the same time acquaint its present posses or with his address.

[506] *Bombay*, 24*th Septembr*, 1831.

CARD.—A most eligible opportunity presents itself for sending Children to England at the end of the year, whose Parents may be unable to accompany them, by placing them under the protection of an European Female, who would act the part of a Mother to them in every respect, during the Voyage, and whose knowledge of the treatment of Children in cases of sickness, is such as to lead to a hope, that she will meet with the support so responsible and arduous an undertaking merits.—Further particulars may be known, by addressing a line, Post paid, to A. M. A. to the care of the Editor of the Bombay Gazette. [517]

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SON'S, ---will sell by public Auction on Monday next the 26th Instant at their room's Sundry articles of Furniture, Glass and Queens ware, Books, wearing apparel, Mahogany Boot Jacks, Dressing Cases, and Sundry other articles.

At 1 o' Clock.

Sundry Teakwood materials of a Bungalow belonging to the Estate of the late A. HAMMOND Esq. [518]

FRITH BOMANJEE & Co, Have for Sale on Commission, three prime Fresh Arab Horses imported per Ship John Adam, a pair of Arab Grey Hounds, a powerful Grey Buggy Horse, 5 years old, and a pair of young Camels with trappings complete. [519]

NOTICE,---In consequence of the change of regulation in the dress of the Army, FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO., will sell off at the following moderate price, the few Silver Epaulettes, wings &c that they have on hand viz.

Majors	Epaulettes per Pair	Rs..	90
Captains	Do.	Do.....	65
Subalterns	Do.	Do.....	45
Captains	Wings	Do.....	90
Subalterns	Do.	Do.....	80

[5 0]

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO,---beg respectfully to intimate to the public that they are authorized to dispose of the very substantial built Dwelling House, out Houses &c. known as Mount Charlotte on the Mahabuleshwar Hills---the House is very spacious and Roomy, capable of accomodating two families and in perfect repair, there are extensive grounds surrounding it, and the situation is, as may be supposed, the best that could be selected, combining extensive and beautiful prospects, with a climate, the salubrity of which is proverbial: further particulars will be made known on application. [529] *Nesbit Lane*, 23*d September*, 1831.

SALE by Auction, BECK & Co.. On Tuesday next 27th instant will dispose of by public outcry the following collection of goods vizt. 23 cases f Superfine French letter Paper, 8 cases of Blank Account Books of sizes, a quantity of French detonating Gun Caps, coarse blue and green Woollens, 20 pieces of Russia Duck, and various other piece goods. Europe cotton Umbrellas, a small Invoice of Buggy and Hunting whips, Girths, Stirrups, Stable Collars, Curb Chains &c, Iron Hinges of sizes, Plated Candlesticks, cut and plain Glass ware, sundry wines, ripe Beer, and Liquors, a variety of Household Furniture and a pair P. M. a y Horses, Carriages &c that may be received. [532]

Forbes Street, 24*th Sept.* 1831.

TO BE SOLD, by Auction on Thursday the 29th Instant, at the Godown No. 12 in Dadys Buildings the following articles; about 50 Coils of Ceylon Coir Rope and a few Bags of Turmeric and Galangall. Terms of sale Cash, and the lots to be cleared away immediately. [533] *Bombay 24th Sept.* 1831.

FOR Sale on commission, a capital Violoncello in a case meriting the notice of Amateurs, and an excellent Folio Atlas with 41 colored Maps; apply to BECK & Co.

Forbes Street 24 *Sept.* 1831. [530]

NOTICE.—Tents new and second hand of every description can be had at moderate prices on applying to BECK & Co. [531]

JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE and Co. beg to acquaint the public that they have for sale at their Shop opposite the Govt. House superfine thick and thin Black Patent Japan Leather. *Bombay 24th Sept* 1831. [534]

A CARD.—The Partnership of PALLUNJEE and NASSERWANJEE, having been by mutual consent dissolved, NOTICE is hereby given that from the 5th day of May last past, the said Shop and business will be continued to be carried on, in the sole name and interest of,

PALLUNJEE DHUNJEE.
NASSERWANJEE NOWROJEE.

Bombay, 17*th Sept.* 831. [485]

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS REMINGTON AND CO.

THE following Wines of Superior quality from Messrs. TODD, and BOSANQUET.

Claret 2d Growth.....	Rs. 30 per doz.
Pale Sherry.....	26 per do.
Bucellas.....	20 per do.
Port Wine in quarts....	20 per do.
Do. do. in pints	12 per do.

R. & Co. will register orders for the above Wines to be supplied, whenever the stock may be expended from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for individuals and Regimental Messes. The shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay. [522]

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE Quarterly Army List corrected up to the 31st July last.

Price Rupees Three. [508]

A CARD—PESTONJEE & MERWANJEE beg to announce to their Customers, and the public in general, that they have purchased the undermentioned French Wines, just imported per La France, Captain Lartigue, which they recommend being of a very Superior quality; exposed for Sale at their Shop, consisting of Saint Emilion, Hautbrion. St. Julien, Chatau Margaux, Lietour, & Laffitte—Sauterne & Barsac.

Bombay 24th September 1831. [535]

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that CURSETJEE RUTTONJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Merchant, has contracted and agreed to Purchase of LUXAMON BALCRUSTNAJEE and KESSOW ABBAJEE, also of Bombay, Purvoes, all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, situated without the Fort walls of Bombay, in new Town, called *Setwally*, in the neighbourhood of the Garden of Sorabjee Eduljee Paruck and Framurze Sorabjee: any Person or Persons, having any claim, or demand thereon, by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby requested, to make known the same, to the said CURSETJEE RUTTONJEE, at the House of Jamasjee Sorabjee Lallah, within 14 days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein. Dated this 20th day of September, 1831. [521]

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE,---is hereby given that PHELLIPE de MELLO of Bombay Portuguese has contracted and agreed to give in mortgage unto Rev MATHUS SALVADOR RODRIGUES, vicar of the Church of N. S. de Saude of Kaval, a lower roomed Dwelling House covered with Tiles and of Tatta walls, situate in the Oart Cawal without the Town walls, belonging to the Church of the N. S. de Esperança under the administration of the late Mr. N. de LIMA e SOUZA, whoever may have any claim or demands thereon either by way of mortgage or otherwise, are to make the same known to the said Rev. MATHUS SALVADOR RODRIGUES, either personally or by writing, or their attorney or attornies, within 14 days from the date hereof in default of which he will be precluded and the claim be null and void.

[514] *Bombay 23d September*, 1831.

THE drawing of the Bombay Harmonious Lottery, which has been postponed from the 18th instant, will take place on the 9th Proximo. [416]

MADUCOS begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency that he continues to give instruction in the FRENCH LANGUAGE, and FENCING. A Note addressed to him to the Courier Office, or at No. 5, Meadows Street, will be immediately attended to [515]

TO BE LET,---That well known and Commodious upper roomed dwelling House situated at the Mount, formerly occupied by Captain Seton; well adapted for a Family, and possessing a Stable. Is ready to be entered immediately for particulars apply to AGA MAHOMED SHOOSTRY, at his Office Nesbit Lane. [527]

TO BE LET,—The Upper Roomed House, in the Fort, with or without the premises which were lately occupied as the General Paymaster's Office; for further particulars, apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE, in the Fort near the Theatre.

[528] *Bombay*, 23*d Sept.* 1831.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO. A fresh batch of PHELAN'S Superior highly flavoured CLARET, at Rs. 25 per dozen, in cases of three dozen each.

[523] *Bombay*, 24*th Sept.* 1831.

FOR SALE. A few Copies of the English Sporting Magazine, from Nov. 1830 to April 1831. For particulars apply to SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE, at the Courier office. [510]

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR for the year 1832 shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSULMEN and MALABARIANS. Price Rupees Two

Courier Office, 24*th September*, 1831.

[511]

FOR SALE.—At the Courier Office,

The Bombay Calendar for 1831,	5	0	0
Indian ditto,.....	2	2	0
Blank Powers of Attorney,.....	0	2	0
Ditto Interest Bonds,.....	0	2	0
Do. Policies,.....	1	0	0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.....	0	2	0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,.....	0	2	0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,....	0	2	0
Plans of the Island,.....	1	0	0
Traveller's Itinerary,.....	5	0	0
Insolvent Debtors' Act,.....	3	0	0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms. [509]

For Freight and Passage to Mocha, Bushire and any other Ports in the Gulph.

THE fine Built and fast sailing French Brig La Navarine of 165 Tons Captain Guerin, will sail for the above Ports as soon as the Goods are laden; apply at the office of JEHANGEER NASSERVANJEE WADYA, on the Green.

[512] *Bombay 23d September*, 1831.

اشتهار

جهاز بنام لابنوبرن عزم مخا و بوشهر
و آطراف آن ها داشته است وجهاز
مذکور خوب بندش و جلد رو
فرینچ بریگ ۱۴۸ تن است و نام
کپتان کورین و جهاز مزبور بعد از
پر شده خواهد رفت و هرکسی را خواهش
رفتن یا نول کردن از بنادر های
مسطور ضرور باشد ورقعه نزو جهان گیر
نوشیروان جی واریا رفته بندوبست
خود نماید تاریخ ۲۳ سپتمبر ۱۸۳۱

For Freight or Passage to London.

The fast sailing Ship ROYAL GEORGE of 500 Tons, WILLIAM WILSON Commander, daily expected and will have quick despatch.

Has Superior accommodation for Passengers, & carries a Surgeon; Plans of the Cabins may be seen at the Office of RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Rampart Row, 24th, September 1831.

[524]

For Passage to the Clyde.

The fine Brig NEPTUNE, W. WITTLETON Commander, will be despatched for the Clyde direct, about the 1st proximo, and has good accommodation for Passengers.

Apply to the COMMANDER on board, or to Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.

[525] *Bombay September, 24th* 1831.

For Freight or Passage to London

The new River built Ship LORD AMHERST Burthen 600 tons, JOHN HICKS, R. N. Commander, was to leave England in the middle of May, and may be expected early in this month, will have quick dispatch; carries a Surgeon, and is expressly fitted up for Passengers. Plans of her accommodations may be seen on applying at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER and Co.

[526] *Bombay, 24th, Sept.* 1831.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

Bombay Castle, 17th September, 1831.

No. 351. of 1831.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the allowance to Divisional Assistant and Sub Assistant Adjutant's and Quarter Master's General, for Office Rent, inclusive of remuneration for any expense, which may be incurred in the provision and Carriage of an Office Tent whilst moving on duty within their respective Divisions, at Rupees 75. per month.

The Officers of this description attached to the Poonah Division, are permitted to draw this allowance from the date under which their Field allowances were discontinued. Those in the Northern Division, who upon the same principle are now receiving Rs. 100 per month, will come upon the reduced allowance from the 1st proximo.

The Divisional Commissaries of Stores, and Paymasters of the Northern and Southern Divisions of the Army, will also from the 1st proximo come on the reduced allowance of Rs. 75, the former for the purpose above stated, and the latter for the provision of an Office at the Head Quarters of the Divisions to which they are respectively attached.

Bombay Castle, 18th September, 1831.

No. 352, of 1831.—The following appointment is made.

18th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant H. James to be Adjutant, vice Jameson promoted.—Date of Appointment, 19th August 1831.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS
Chief Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE,

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

Though your readers are no doubt heartily tired of this eternal Maratha Dictionary, I must nevertheless request to be allowed to offer a few *last words* on the subject. For the letter of your last correspondent has reminded me that no notice has been yet taken of the assertion—that the publication of this work was of the highest importance, as it would so materially facilitate the introduction of a new literature and a new religion among the Marathas. *Polyglott* in his last letter even remarks that the compiler "has reduced into order a chaos * and furnished the *world (!!)* with a book which will ultimately benefit many millions of people." In what manner, however, the writer has not specified, but I suppose he refers to the same visionary anticipations of inducing the Marathas to acquire a taste for literature and a preference for the Christian religion.

The book itself, however, could not produce these effects, and it must, therefore, have been intended that it would furnish the means of accomplishing the objects in view by enabling the persons engaged in such projects to make with ease and accuracy such translations from English into Maratha as were required for that purpose. In which case I must repeat my former question—of what use or assistance will a MARATHA and English Dictionary be to them? For instance, if I wished to translate into Maratha a literary, scientific, or religious tract or treatise would not the first book that I should be anxious to procure be an ENGLISH and Maratha Dictionary, and of what avail would it be to me were I presented with the present work? I insist particularly upon this point, because it proves beyond a doubt that the objections which I have made to the plan on which this Dictionary was compiled were well founded. For, had the compiler employed a Purvoe or two to transcribe all the words contained in the Folio or Quarto editions of Johnson's Dictionary into a large blank paper-book, and occupied either himself or his assistants, during the leisure hours that must have occurred in the course of six years, in annexing to each English word the equivalent Maratha term as soon as it was ascertained, the ENGLISH and Maratha part of the work would have been finished at the same time as the other, and without any farther expence to Government than that of printing it. †

It is impossible to suppose that so obvious a mode of proceeding did not occur to the compiler,† and some powerful cause therefore must have prevented his adopting it. That cause I am convinced was that he himself discovered that had the English and Maratha part of the Dictionary been published at first or at the same time with the other, the boasted copiousness of that language would have vanished like the "airy fabric of a dream," and its poverty so completely exposed as to have removed all doubt on the subject---For Colonel Kennedy has, I think, correctly remarked in the preface to the English and Maratha part of his dictionary "It may be necessary to remark that the plan adopted in the compilation of this dictionary has been to exhibit, as far as in my power, such words only as are actually used by the Marathas. I have, therefore, in this part of the work carefully refrained from attempting to express ideas peculiar to the English in phrases which would either have been misunderstood or not comprehended by the Maratha's themselves. Hence the reader will no doubt be surprised to find in it no such words as to *acquit*, to *convict*, to *argue*, to *think, reason, temperance, fortitude, fidelity* with many others." In the preface, also, to the first part the Colonel had observed that the Maratha language "is entirely *material*, every word being the representative of some sensible object or impression, and scarcely a single term being expressive of the operations of the mind."

Had, therefore, the compiler considered the subject in this point of view, and attempted to affix appropriately equivalent Maratha terms to even one fourth part of the words contained in Johnson's dictionary, (and I suspect that he has done so) he would inevitably have found that such an attempt was altogether hopeless. For words, as Locke has long ago observed, are merely signs of ideas, and consequently, as the ideas of the English and Marathas differ so essentially in every respect, it must be obvious that in a poor and uncultivated language like the Maratha the number of terms equivalent or nearly so to English words must be extremely limited. The converse of this, however, does not apply to a rich and long cultivated language like the English, and in it, therefore, would be found terms which would explain with sufficient accuracy all the words contained in Maratha, except such as related to the peculiar productions of the country or the peculiar political and religious institutions of the people. But it is evident that even in explaining Maratha words in English the compiler has experienced much difficulty, for otherwise he certainly would have saved himself the trouble of writing so much about and about almost every word contained in his work without rendering its meaning in the least *plainer*, and often on the contrary much *obscurer*. I still deny that more than fifteen or perhaps twenty words in Maratha have a variety of significations, and, had the English and Maratha part of this Dictionary been published, it could have then been easily ascertained whether the compiler himself was of the same opinion as that maintained by my opponents. For in reversing the two parts I think he would have found himself sadly puzzled by the interminable length of his own explanations.

To make my meaning clearer I will produce a single example in the word संधि "which is thus explained." 1. *Junction, union, unitedness, joined or united state.* 2. *Joint, juncture, commissure, seam, the line or point of junction.* 3. *A cleft, chink, fissure, cranny, chap, crack, chasm, gap, slit, an interruption of continuity.* 4. *An interval, intermediate time space, a pause &c.* 5. *A joint, knuckle, knot, an articulation generally.* 6. *The union or coalition of letters at the end or beginning of words entering into composition—in obviation of dissonance or hiatus* (this applies only to the Sanscrit language and not to the Maratha) 7. *Aim, the mind as directed or applied, as attent or intent,* 8 *A period at the expiration of a yogu or age equalling one sixth of its duration, intervening between it* and the *succeeding* yogu; *also, a period of the same extent occurring at the end of each* Munwuntura *and each* Kulpu. 9 *A hole made in a wall, or underneath it, to enter a building for hostile or felonious purposes, a breach a mine* &c. 10. (Figuratively) *the exactly opportune or suitable period or point of time, the critical juncture, the time and tide, the nick.* 11. (Figuratively) *connexion or copulation under the amicable or social relation, but* especially *the renewal of interrupted connexion, reunion, reconciliation, peace.*'

Now I beg to ask POLYGLOTT himself what information can be derived from all this *galimathias*, and whether he will maintain that the Marathas give all these various and contradictory meanings to this unfortunate word. If, also, he had any intention of reversing for his own use the two parts of this dictionary would he retain all these strange English words, the greatest part of which are synonymes, and write opposite to each of them as their equivalent term in Maratha this one word? Or, if not, how would he ascertain amongst this "confusion worse confounded" what was the English word with which it correctly corresponded?*

It must at least be evident, for this word has not been selected for the purpose of depreciating the work but as a fair specimen of the explanations given in it that such vague and diffuse renderings must prevent this dictionary from being of the slightest assistance to any person who wished, by his translations from English into Maratha, to contribute to the literary, moral, or religious improvement of the Marathas. Why therefore, this compilation has been so absurdly eulogized, and its publication expected to produce such miraculous effects would appear most surprising, were it not for the singular ignorance which such of its admirers, as have published their encomiums, have betrayed with respect to the nature of a dictionary as a literary work and the degree of praise to which the most successful lexicographer might be entitled. It was, in consequence no wonder that any quotation from Dr. Johnson should have given so much offence, but grammars and dictionaries having been as familiar to me as household gods for some forty years, I considered it a kind of duty to call the attention of the public to the real merits of the case. But as none of my opponents have thought proper to answer my question---why this work should alone be exempted from criticism. I cannot agree in opinion with POLYGLOTT that *I ought not to have been surprised* at finding myself assailed with personality and scurrility, merely because I had published, in terms the most unexceptionable as far as style was concerned, that censure of this dictionary to which every book that is printed is unavoidably exposed. Had I, indeed, borrowed my *bowls* from Billingsgate, I could not of course have with any justice complained of the *rubs* which I received while playing with them; but I have been long convinced that neither argument or criticism loses any part of its force by being expressed in the language of gentlemen.

I remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant.
R. S.

22*d September*, 1831.

* This is not doing justice to the very meritorious labors of the five Pundits of the Native Education Society, whose preparation of the Maratha Dictionary, explained in Maratha and published two years ago in two Quarto volumes, was commenced at about the same time that the compilation of the Maratha and English one was, and under the inspection of its compiler.

† I merely conclude that the second part of the Dictionary has not been completed in consequence of their being no allusion to it in the Preface, and of what was said in the O. C. S.

* In Colonel Kennedy's dictionary this word is thus explained—marked as Sanscrit, *peace*—as Maratha, a *joint, a joining.*

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

Though it is not incumbent upon calculators to calculate correctly, it is incumbent upon them to calculate truly;—*that is*, upon true grounds,—upon matters established as fact,—upon a basis known by themselves to be real and sound.

The calculator in your last Courier A. B. C. has seized a figment of his fancy, and worked up, upon it, a sum of addition. Shall we blame his ignorance in that of which he *knew* himself to be ignorant? Sir! we shall tell you the truth, and leave THE WORLD to blame him. I premise that *my* authority is as good as the best; for I have, for years, known the authors of the work in question.

Three Officers have *not* "been employed for a period of five years in the compilation of the Dictionary." *One* Officer has been employed five years; *another*, two years and ten months; and the *third* fifteen months!

The Gratuity (by which term is probably meant *Remuneration*) has not been received. *Nothing* has been received in remuneration.

The "Expenses of Writers,—of Stationery,—of the salaries of the numerous learned Pundits and Shastries, with all their contingencies, amounting to Rupees 1,0 0 monthly, and to Rupees 60,000 in all---were defrayed (Oh thou Calculatist!) by the Compilers themselves! ALL expenses were defrayed by the Compilers!

"Doctor Gilchrist," your Calculatist observes, "published his works "*at his own cost and risk*:" let it be here added,---and, *for his own profit.* Perhaps the small fact, that the Compilers of the Maratha Dictionary compiled it at their *own costs*, and gave it over for the *profit of others*, may somewhat pacify your incensed Man of figures.

Your Calculatist is "sorry he has not the means of verifying his calculations" I, Sir, and his friends, are sorry, that he made calculations, which he *knew* he could not verify, and which he *feared* might be falsified.

For confirmation of the above statements, and for much further valuable information, I refer A. B. C. to the well---informed R. S.

For you, good Sir, and to your open eyed readers who, with me, must have been heartily sickened by our A. B. C. I promise high delectation and full compensation from a sober study of his reasoning and recommendation upon "the policy of allowing all the provincial dialects to sink into obscurity" and upon "the impolicy of adding to the confusion of tongues by the drawing out from this confusion, into a distinct Compilation, of the words of *one* tongue."

I am Worthy Sir,
A Calculator that has proceeded farther than,
A. B. C.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST DAY TUESDAY, 31ST JAN. 1832.

1ST. RACE. The Bombay Cup value 100£ the surplus in Specie. By a Subscription of fifty Rupees each for all Maiden Arab horses, that have never Started on any course 8st 7lb. two miles, entrance for Subscribers 100 Rupees, non Subscribers 300 Rupees, closed on the first of March 1831.

2D. RACE. A Sweepstakes of 500 Rupees P. P. for Arab horses that have never Started on any course, heats a mile and a half and a distance 8st. 7lb. closed on the 1st of April 1831.

SEVEN SUBSCRIBERS.

3d. RACE. A Colts Plate of Rupees 400 from the Fund and Rupees 100 each Subscriber for all Arab Colts having a Colts tooth in their heads, on the 10 October 1831, heats a Mile and a half, weight for age.

SECOND DAY, FRIDAY 3D FEBRUARY 1831.

1st. RACE. A Plate of 400 Rupees from the Fund and 5 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for Arab Horses, weight for Inches. 14 hands Carrying 8st. 7lb. heats a Mile and a half and a distance.

2nd. RACE. A Match for 2,000 Rupees P. P. two Miles, between Mr. Elliot's Gray Maiden, Arab Horse, "Eden," Carrying 8st. and Mr. DeVitre's Grey Arab Horse Paris 8st 7lbs.

3d. RACE. A Sweepstakes of 300 Rupees P. P. each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses that have never won upon any course, weight for age, 2 Miles; to be closed on the 1st of January 1832.

FOUR SUBSCRIBERS.

4th. RACE. A Match between Captain Smiths Blood Royal and Major Mansfields Zinganee, 2 Miles, 8st. 7lb. for 2,000 Rupees (half forfeit.)

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY 7TH FEBRUARY 1832.

1st. RACE. The Bombay Subscription Plate of 100 £ from the Fund and 100 Rupees each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses, weight for age, heats 2 Miles.

2D. RACE. A Plate of 400 Rupees from the Fund and 5 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab horses, heats 2 miles, weight for age and inches, 14 hands and aged carrying 9 stone.

FOURTH DAY FRIDAY, 10TH FEB. 1832.

1ST. RACE. The Forbes Stakes of 100£. from the Fund and 10 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, Arab horses, 9 Stone, English horses, 12lb. Extra, 3 miles.

2D. RACE. Ladies and Batchelors Purse for all Arab horses, Rupees---and 5 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber 2½ miles heats 8st. 7lb.

3D. RACE. A Plate for the Beaten Maidens that have never started before this season of 400 Rupees from the Fund and 10 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, a mile and a half, 8st.

FIFTH DAY, TUESDAY 14TH FEBRUARY, 1832.

1ST RACE.---The Byculla stakes of 400 rupees from Fund, and 10 Gold Mohurs each subscriber for all Arab horses 8st. 7lb. heats a mile and a half, the winner of one race during the meeting to carry 3lb Extra of two 5lb. or more 7lb.

2D RACE.---A Galloway Plate of 200 Rupees from the Fund and 3 Gold Mohurs each subscriber, for Galloways 13hd 3in. and under, weight for Inches, heats a mile and a half.

3D RACE.---A Pony Plate of Rupees 100 from the Fund and 3 Gold Mohurs each subscriber, for all ponies 12hd 3in. and under, once round the course.

6TH DAY, FRIDAY 17TH FEBRUARY 1832.

1st. RACE.---The Bombay Turf Cup, value 100 Guineas, according to its conditions, Horses carrying 9 stone, 2 miles.

2ND. RACE.---The Malet stakes of £100 from the Fund and 10 Gold mohurs each subscriber, for all arab horses, 3 miles, weight for age.

3RD. RACE.---A Plate for the Beaten horses of the season, *for public plates* Rupees 400 from the Fund and 3 Gold mohurs each subscriber, heats 2 miles, to be weighed by the stewards.

G. MOORE
Secretary

HIGH WATER TABLE,—24TH SEPT. 1831.

Saturday	0 57
Sunday	1 88
Monday	2 23
Tuesday	3 18
Wednesday	4 27
Thursday	5 45
Friday	6 58

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight at 1 | 9
Calcutta 30 days 107 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca. Rs.
Madras 30 days 101½ B'y Rs. per 100 Madras do.
Remittable Loan 145 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca do.
5 per Cent Loan of 1822 | 23
according to the period of discharge. 107 at 116 } Do per Do.
Do. of 1825 | 26 } 110½ at 111½ }
Do. of 1829 | 30 }

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

ARRIVALS.

Ensign Holmes 26th Regt. N. I. from Kulladgee.
Lieut. A. Fitzroy 1st Lt. Cav. from Sholapoor.
Capt. A. B. Campbell 17th Regt. N. I. from Poonah.
Capt. J. Worthy, 18th Regt. N. I. from Asseerghur.
Lieut. Col. T. Morgan, Staff from Kolapoor.

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Ensign R. H. Young, B. E. Regt. from Poonah,
Ensign F. C. Wells, 17th Regt. N. I. from ditto.

DEPARTURES.

Major A. Seymour, 20th Regt. N. I. to Hursole.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.

On the 20th of September, by the Rev. Joseph Laurie, Mr. John Sutherland Clephane, Son of Hay Clephane Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service to Eleanor Angelecina, Eldest Daughter of Peter Vanspall Esq. late of his Netherland Majesty's Civil Service.

BIRTH.

At Bhooj, on the 6th Sept. the Lady of J. Burnes Esq. of a Son.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 18, Arab Ship Futtay Eslam, Hajee Ebraham Kulell Naquedah from Mocha 1st Sept. 1831.
Passengers—50 Pilgrims.

DEPARTURES.

16, Ship Sarah, H. Columbine, Master to London
Passengers.—Lieut. and Mrs. C. Lucas and 2 Children, Mrs. Girdleston and 4 Children, Miss Griffiths, Lieut. Boye, and Master Hawkins.

18, Ship John Adam, P. Butler Master to Calcutta.
Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. Young, Mrs. Butler, Miss Foddy.

Sept. 22d The Hon'ble Company's Schooner Royal Tiger, Lieut. W. Igglesden in charge to Rutnagherry.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Gipsey, Majestic, and Neptune.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Byramgore, Cadery, Maacborn, Dadaloy, Eliza, Discovery, Cavendish Bentinck.
ARAB.—Fazarabany, Seena Futta, Munsoory, Darria Beggy, Melekel Bhar, Caderbux, and Futtay Eslam.
HON. COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship*—Hastings.
Do. Do. *Steamer*—Hugh Lindsay.
Do. Do. *Surveying Vessel*—Benares.
Do. Do. *Sloop of War*— Elphinstone.
Governor's Yacht—Telica.
PORTUGUESE—Brig Amelia.
BRAZILIAN—Amizade.
AMERICAN.—Nereus.
FRENCH.—La France.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We must decline publishing X. Y. Z's letter upon the Maratha dictionary in consequence of the room which has been devoted in this day's Paper to the same subject.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1831.

Many of our readers are no doubt heartily tired of the apparently interminable correspondence respecting the Maratha Dictionary, which has for some weeks past appeared in the columns of our paper. Being aware however of the interest which many have taken in the discussion, we have inserted another letter from R. S. upon the same subject, which we venture to say, will be read with interest as an able critique, by many individuals who may think the topic a dull one.

We have also published a letter in answer to one in last Saturday's paper which appears to have contained some errors relating to the cost of *the* dictionary.

We have been anxious hitherto, to afford as much room as possible to the correspondence on both sides of the question, but we must take this opportunity of observing, that, for the purpose of preventing ourselves and our readers from being overwhelmed by the letters which are sent to us, it has become necessary to decline publishing anything more upon the subject.

We observed a notification in the Government Gazette of Thursday last, stating, that an "Overland Packet" is now open at the Post Office which will be closed on the 27th Instant and forwarded via Bushire. There can be no doubt that these overland packets are a very great convenience, but, as long as seven shillings are charged at home in addition to the four rupees paid here for letters sent by them, we doubt extremely whether people will take advantage of them in future in the same manner that they have done.

By some unaccountable irregularity in the Dawks, no Calcutta or Madras papers have been received for the last three days; and as the Ships that were to sail from London in May have not yet made their appearance, catering for a paper becomes an operation of no small difficulty. An ample file of the Times is lying before us, but it unfortunately is so filled with electioneering matters, that it proves of little or no use. The few papers brought out by the *France*, although of late dates, contain nothing worth extracting that has not already appeared in our columns; while the last Bengal journals have little else in them but tremendous editorial articles upon the state of affairs at home, which are no doubt received as Gospel by the *Qui Hies*, and answer pretty well in the place of news, but will not go down here.

Should this state of things continue much longer, it is difficult to imagine what we may be reduced to: perchance, to publishing some of the folios upon folios that have lately been sent to us for the purpose of proving that R. S. knows nothing of what he is writing about, perhaps even, some of the poetry we have lately been favored with by inamoratos in the jungles! or worse than all, be forced like our brother of the Gazette, to publish a government proclamation as a leading article! ———— The extremity we are in may be imagined.

CALCUTTA.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Simla, 8th August, 1831.

At a European General Court Martial, assembled at Secrole, Benares, on the 9th May, 1831, of which Lieutenant Colonel P. T. Comyn, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, is President, Lieutenant Henry Wilkinson, of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry, was arraigned upon the following Charges:

Charges.—"Lieutenant Henry Wilkinson, of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry, charged with conduct unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman.

"1st. In having, about 7 o'clock, on the evening of the 22d February, 1831, during the absence of Lieutenant Loftie, of the same Regiment, on duty, gone to that Officer's house, on pretence of obtaining Books, and attempted to enter the sleeping apartments, and thereby having subjected himself to the disgrace of being taken away from the house by two Native Servants.

"2d. Having been in a state of intoxication when Officer of the day, on the 22d of February, 1331."

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision.

Finding.—"The Court having maturely weighed and considered what has appeared on part of the Prosecution, together with what the Prisoner, Lieutenant Henry Wilkinson, has urged in his defence, is of opinion, that so much only of the Charge is proved, 'the Prisoner having allowed himself to be led away from Lieutenant Loftie's Bungalow, on the evening of the 22d of February,' but attaches no criminality to it.

"The Court, therefore,
"Acquits him of the first Charge.
"Acquits him of the second Charge."

Disapproved,
(Signed) DALHOUSIE,
Commander in Chief.

Remarks by the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief.

Although the Court, unaccountably, have not found the facts of Lieutenant Wilkinson's conduct at the house of Lieutenant Loftie, they have found one fact, which, in the Commander in Chief's opinion, fully establishes those which they have rejected, viz. Lieutenant Wilkinson's being led away from the Bungalow: to which, however, the Court attach no disgrace. The slightest observation of life and manners in this country, carries the conviction, that there must exist some powerful excitement before a Native Servant would seize a British Officer and European Gentleman, calling himself a friend of his master, and well known as a frequent visitor at the house; or, that a person vested with these characters, and armed with conscious rectitude, would quietly submit to the manual control of a menial. The Commander in Chief can only ascribe such submission to a just sense of the conduct which led to it, or the fact imputed in the 2d Charge, that Lieutenant Wilkinson was in a state of intoxication, of which, however, he is acquitted. The only remaining conjecture, therefore, would have been intimidation, had it not been repelled by Lieutenant Wilkinson in his defence, where he says, that "it required his utmost forbearance not to chastise the Servant on the spot; nothing but his friendship for Lieutenant Loftie, and the consciousness that the Servant was acting under a mistaken notion of duty, prevented his so doing."

Whatever be the merit of Lieutenant Wilkinson for this forbearance, the declared motive for it is, in the Commander in Chief's opinion, a strong coroboration of the evidence to his previous conduct; for the "mistaken notion of duty," (the words of Lieutenant Wilkinson,) is, at least, the honest judgment of the Servant, that he was justified in seizing and turning Lieutenant Wilkinson out of his master's house; and as the conduct which the several Witnesses attest, is not contradicted, the Commander in Chief must consider this concession, by Lieutenant Wilkinson, of the spirit and fidelity of the Servant, as confirming his evidence to that disgraceful conduct, which led to the exhibition of them.

It is ever a painful feeling to the Commander in Chief to dissent from a verdict of acquittal, and the more so, when his sense of what is due to the Army under his command, compels him to express that dissent in terms of strong disapprobation.

Had the Court declared a general acquittal, the Commander in Chief, unable to conjecture the grounds of their decision, might have admitted the assumption of superior means possessed by the Court of pronouncing on the credibility of the evidence brought before them, and, in consequence, have merely declared the opposite conclusions he had formed from the Proceedings submitted to him; but as the Court have proclaimed the grounds and principle of their Sentence, the Commander in Chief has no alternative, but thus to declare his opinion, that the Finding and Sentence are at variance with the evidence, and its obvious inference, as well as injurious to the character and honor of the Army.

Lieutenant Wilkinson is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.—*Ben. Hur. Sept.* 2.

EUROPE.

MEETING IN DEVIZES TO ADDRESS HIS MAJESTY.

A numerous and highly respectable meeting of the town and neighbourhood of Devizes, was held on Monday last at the Bear Inn, in this town, for the purpose of agreeing to an address to His Majesty, thanking him for the magnanimous manner in which he has acted at this crisis, by using his Royal prerogative in dissolving Parliament; and also an address to His Majesty's Ministers, approving of their liberal principles. There were present on the occasion, officers of the navy and army, magistrates, clergymen of the church of England, and dissenting clergymen, yeomen, tradesmen; in short a finely mixed representation of almost every class. To any that the meeting was barely unanimous in supporting the cause for which it met, would give but a faint idea of the feeling which prevailed—it was most enthusiastic!

Mr. LOCKE, at the unanimous request of the meeting, took the chair, and addressed the company in an appropriate speech.

Mr. SCOTT moved the resolution.

Lieutenant-Colonel NAPIER—I rise to second the resolution just proposed; and I rise with pleasure, because it is the performance of a great duty. We are here, Sir, to express our gratitude to the Sovereign, for having dissolved a Parliament that was opposed to the rights of the people. We have to thank the King for that he, by one honest blow, did extinguish a House of Commons, in which a majority of the members, forgetting that they were the servants of the people, did most insolently deny, and tyranically endeavour to trample upon those rights, which they should have been the foremost to defend, Sir, to dismiss such a House of Commons was a wise policy—it was an act befitting an enlightened Monarch, and it deserves the admiration and the gratitude of an enlightened and high-minded people. Hereafter, when history shall spread her pages for the instruction of posterity, she will point with delight to these periods,—she will say that the reign of George III. was marked by unjust wars abroad, and by encroachments upon public liberty at home! She will say that the reign of George IV., with the exception of one brilliant, one beneficient moment, was chiefly remarkable for sullen pride on the part of the Monarch, insolent pretension on the part of the aristocracy, for wasteful extravagance, for ostentatious journies, and for vast and useless structures. But, of William IV., she will say that he was the first Monarch of his family that honestly acknowledged the full rights of his people! She will say, that his was the reign of good government—that it was the reign of a patriot King! A glorious title—too glorious to be either lightly given or lightly withheld! But Sir, I do think that posterity will be ready as we are to bestow it upon William IV.; for, no sooner did he ascend the throne, than, despising the tinsel of state, he cast a penetrating glance upon the political condition of the realm. He saw on the one side an impoverished, oppressed, and insulted people; on the other, an insolent oligarchy, powerful from combination and from wealth,—an oligarchy, proud, menacing, sordid, corrupt, corrupting.—fiercely pointing to their penal statues, while they tore the bread from the hands of the famishing labourers. Seeing this, the King came down from his throne, and turning his back upon the oppressors, with genuine majesty stretched forth his right hand to his suffering people. For this he will be justly called the patriot King; for this we owe him our gratitude; and for this we are to show ourselves such men, that history shall not say these people were less sensible to their own wrong, less interested to recover their rights, than the King was. Yes, Sir; we must take care the historian shall not be able to put down that the Monarch was high-minded, and loved liberty, but the people were slavish and base. But there are those, Sir, who assert that the present cry for reform—this earnest cry, which is heard alike from the palace and from the cottage—this cry of a whole nation—is but the beginning of a revolution, an unprincipled and fearful revolution, which both King and people will have ample cause to rue. Sir, I deny the truth of this assertion my reason mocks at it, my feelings repel it. It is incapable of present proof. It is devoid of propriety. It is an assumption on the part of our adversaries, and thus I will answer it.—Countrymen, I appeal to your breasts, does not conscience sting you when you hear this accusation? Are your hearts so full of gall, are your minds so perverted, your judgement so clouded, that the frank and just conduct of your Sovereign will only excite your worst passions? Will you at once repay him with ingratitude, and drag down ruin on your own heads? [Here the cheers shook the room.] I thank you for that loud and honest shout. I knew you would repel the calumny. But this foolish and insulting assertion is an artifice by which the more cunning of the oligarchs who have so long misgoverned us hope to perpetuate their power. It is a cry set up to drive away the timid, to deceive the credulous, to baffle the wise, and to overbear the resolute, whenever they would examine too closely into the system which had brought us to our present degraded state. I say degraded, because although the country has all the outward signs of glory and wealth, the people within are for the most part a miserable and struggling race. The people of England are more energetic, more ingenious more industrious, than any other people on the face of the earth; and yet, in the midst of plenty created by their own toil, they are scarcely able to procure bread for their sustenance; and while a certain number of persons, a privileged few, are gorged with wealth and swollen with power, the bulk of the population are desirous to emigrate, that they may seek in distant foreign countries that food and raiment, and that independence, which they cannot obtain in their own. This, Sir, is an unjust and oppressive state of things, and therefore a degraded state. The system under which it has arisen is a false and injurious system. It cannot bear examination, it cannot bear the approach of reason; it cannot endure the touch of freedom: and hence those who profit by its enormous abuses very early bethought themselves of raising such a cry as this: "Beware," they said, "of stirring in this matter? bear present evils with patience for if you seek to remedy them, you will find worse behind. Like the priests of old, they said—worship at a distance—believe without inquiry—pry not into our mysteries—approach not the sanctuary;—touch not the sacred veil, lest the God should awake and destroy. But, Sir, aided by the King we have braved the denunciations, of these false priests. We have rent the veil asunder. We have dared to look into the innermost recess, and we have found not a sanctuary, but a sink; not holiness, but corruption; not God, but mammon. And having dared so much, shall we fear to do more? Shall we hesitate to cleanse away the foulness? No? The English world and a persevering people: they may be deceived, they may be blinded for a time, but there eyes once opened, they are not to be frightened; they will make their voice be heard! They will make their power be felt! They will put their strength to the main pillar, and they will shake the temple of corruption from the cornice even to the foundation stone! This the people of England will do; it is their King who leads: millions of honest-hearted and clear-headed men will follow him, and they will prove by their conduct how false, how calumnious is the assertion, that anarchy and not good government is their object. Anarchy! What! when the King and the people combine to support the measures of a legally constituted minister, are they to be told by a corrupt and tottering faction, they only desire anarchy? Are they to be told, that in that faction only are honest and wise men to be found: and that the rest of the nation is but a mixture of knaves and fools?

But let me ask in reply, where are the marks of their wisdom to be discovered?—where of their honesty?—where of their disinterestedness?—where of their patriotism? Shall we look for them in their pension list?—in their custom-house oaths?—in their libel laws?—in their game laws?—in their bloody penal code?—in their support of slavery, whether black or white, in all parts of the globe?—in the unutterable degradation, and the perjuries of elections?—or in the never-failing majorities for Ministers as long as Ministers would support corruption? Are we to judge of their love of order by their tumultuous clamour in the House of Commons on the last day of its existence? or their loyalty, by the insults offered to their Sovereign in the House of Lords; when even at the foot of the throne, they gave a loose to their factious insolence, and bandied fierce looks with a gracious King, because of his love for his people? Tyrants in their souls, and in their conduct, they had so long ruled by fraud and violence, that even to the last hour they thought to put the Monarch, and they still think to put the people, from the right path. But the people are too mighty for them. The King is too mighty for them. Undisturbed by their subtlety, and undaunted by their violence, he pursued his own just course, and scourged the money-changers and the false ones from the precincts of the temple. It was a great action. He is a great Monarch. And we are a grateful people, and we will support him even as he has supported us!

[The manner in which the gallant Colonel delivered the above address had an effect upon the meeting scarcely describable)

Mr. C. L. PHIPPS said he felt great diffidence in presenting himself, after the manly and eloquent speech of the gallant colonel. He would merely impress upon the meeting the necessity of uniting in a "long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," and by that means, he had no doubt, they would carry "the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill," and save the country from anarchy and confusion.

Mr. WAYLEN and others spoke in support of the resolutions, which being adopted, four times four hearty cheers were then given for the King, and three times three for the chairman; and the company dispersed.—*Times, May* 7.

THE COURIER,—May 7.

We have authority to state, that the British Cabinet have refused to interfere in any way, either to induce or to indispose Prince Leopold to accept the crown of Belgium. It is felt that to attempt to deter his Royal Highness from accepting the Crown, might prevent advantages which some expect to arise from his becoming King of Belgium, and that, on the other hand, to urge his acceptance of the Crown, would be a degree of interference which might be offensive to France, and cause an interruption of the excellent understanding which

now exists between the British and French Governments. The Belgic Deputation are still in London, waiting for the decisive answer of the Prince respecting the offer of the Crown of Belgium—nothing positive has transpired on this subject.

The Dutch Papers to the 4th instant, which arrived last night, contain accounts from Berlin of the 29th ult. It is stated in a letter from St. Petersburgh, quoted in the Berlin accounts, that the insurrection in Lithuania is not so extensive as was at first declared, and had not been joined by the nobility of that province. Nothing could be more incorrect than such a statement. The fact is, that the nobility first raised the standard of revolt, and led their peasantry against the Russian authorities. It is another fact equally undeniable, that many of the most distinguished patriots now fighting in the Polish armies are Lithuanians, who have rather chosen to suffer confiscation of their estates than remain inactive spectators of a conflict with their common enemy. The Czartoryskis and the Radzivils have lost estates in Lithuania as large as small provinces by supporting the national cause. Some of the Lithuania nobility, soon after the insurrection at Warsaw, left their estates, and travelled on foot to join their brethren in arms. But one single circumstance is decisive of the extensive nature of the insurrection; the communications between Prussia and Petersburgh, or between the Russian capital and the army, had for some days been cut off by bands of several thousand men.

A letter from Madrid, dated April 29, says—"In a few days we shall have a new exhibition in this place. Two ladies are to be tried by the military commission, which is nearly synonymous with saying that they have been ordered for execution. One of them, a very beautiful woman, was brought from Grenada. She fired a pistol at the Mayor when he went to arrest her, but the shot missed. Colonel Labarthe, a Frenchman, and commanding a regiment of *chasseurs a cheval*, had been arrested at Grenada, in consequence of his intimacy with this lady."

Genoa, April 23.—The affairs of Romagna are settled at Rome, between M. St. Aulaire, the French Ambassador, and the Australian Ambassador at Rome. The Austrian troops shall evacuate all the Roman territory except Bologna and Ancona, where they will keep garrison for a long time. Thus the Congress which was to meet at Rome to fix the fate of the several provinces which had risen, and to give them the advantages which the situation of Europe demands, will not take place, and these people will be abandoned to the clemency of their Governments.

THE TIMES MAY THE 2D.

The two ex-Ministers or Charles X. who contrived to escape the dungeon of Vincennes, and apartments in the Castle of Ham, have resolved to come before the bar of public opinion, though they avoided the bar of the Chamber of Peers, They have accordingly published pamphlets in their own defence—no doubt pleased to find, that though they may fail in convincing their present judges, they run no danger of losing their liberty or their heads. One of these pamphlets is by M. de Capelle, who now attends the Court of Holyrood; the other by Mr. Montbel who resides at Vienna. The latter, entitled *Protestation de M. de Montbel, contre la Procedure instruite contre lui devant les Pairs*, now lies before us, and, even after all the disclosures made on the trial before the Chamber of Peers contains some curious and interesting facts not hitherto generally known. The spirit in which this little work is composed is not its least singular characteristic. M. de Montbel utters no expression of regret at the consequences of his administration; he has not yet found out that he was wrong in signing ordinances which overturned a throne of eight centuries; and he throws no veil over some of the transactions which were studiously concealed at the trial. In reference to his own entrance into the ministry, he states (we believe with truth) that place was not the object of his solicitation or ambition. He had been a supporter of M. de Villele, and an admirer of M. de Villele's policy. He therefore, at the termination of the session of 1829, had returned to his administrative functions in the country, when he was invited to enter the Polignac Cabinet. During the time that intervened between the 8th of August, 1829, and the 19th of May, 1830, he found office rather alarming, and had been constantly endeavouring to strengthen the Cabinet by the talents of his patron, M. de Villele. At the latter date, when, by the accession of M, de Peyronnet, he ascertained that the return of M. de Villele was hopeless, he threatened to resign finally, and had actually for three days divested himself of office. The King, however, insisted upon his continuance in place for some time longer, engaging that he would allow him to retire at a more convenient season. He submitted to the Royal command, and remained in office for two months longer, when he and his master went out together!

With M. de MONTBEL's political notions, he could have no objection to any ministry on the ground of its hostility to freedom. He plainly tells us that he agreed to the ordinance for establishing a censorship of the press, because he believes "that the liberty of the journals is "nothing else but licentiousness, and that it "can only exist to the profit of anarchy." He therefore justifies this and all the other assaults made by the ordinances upon the rights of the people.

M. de MONTBEL thinks that the ordinances were absolutely necessary to allay the agitation of the country,—without ever appearing to reflect that the presence of himself and his colleagues in the Cabinet were the real cause of that agitation. France had not enjoyed more tranquillity and contentment during any period since the restoration than during the short administration of M. de Martignac; and on the 8th of August, 1829, before the appointment of M. de Polignac appeared, no symptoms of any dangerous ferment existed. It was, therefore, an insult to the common sense of the people to tell them that their liberties must be abridged to allay an agitation which the Ministers had themselves produced, and to punish alarms which their own conduct justified.

Though M. de MONTBEL considered the ordinances indispensable for the preservation of the Monarchy, he was not without fear that there might be some resistance, and strongly censures one of his colleagues for not making the necessary preparations. "I lament," says he, "that the absence of the precautions re-"quired for such a state of things should "have facilitated a struggle which was destined "to produce such fatal results. These pre-"cautions did not depend upon me. It was, "however, declared before us *and the King*, "*that all the necessary* military measures had "been taken,—that the Royal Guard—that "numerous troops—were ready to prevent all "revolt." Thus it had become a question how the people were to be coerced into a submission to the ordinances by a military force, and yet no extraordinary military force was provided. The above censure must attach to M. de Polignac (who was at that time Minister of War), Bourmont, was absent, and Marmont had not been consulted till the ordinances were published.

It will be remembered that it appeared in evidence on the trial of the ex-Ministers, that the Cabinet assembled in the Tuileries on Wednesday forenoon, and remained at headquarters till the revolutions triumphed on the following morning. They allowed it to be supposed that they took refuge there from fear, and denied that they acted as a Council during their stay. M. de Montbel is at issue with his colleagues on this point, declaring, in opposition to their statements, that they exercised their functions up to the last moment, that they assembled in the Tuileries, not to avoid danger (as they left their families in their hotels), but to direct political operations.

M. de MONTBEL, on this and other occasions, makes admissions in his published defence which he would not have made before his judges in the Chamber of Peers. For instance, he declares that he was against yielding to the five deputies who came to propose a cessation of hostilities. "To yield," says he, "was, to abdicate, and certainly my opinion "was that the King should not yield his rights "to a riot, nor lay down his crown when his "troops were gallantly defending it." Neither on the Thursday morning did the Ministers proceed to St. Cloud to resign, but merely to attend a council called by the King, to determine on the best mode of continuing the war! What infatuation! The troops of the line had by this time joined the people, and it was not till this fact and the retreat of the Guards were made known, that the obstinacy of the King and his servants was overcome.

But the most curious fact disclosed, or rather perhaps the most curious assertion made by this ex-Minister, is, that on the persons arrested by the military on Wednesday, cards were found "which indicated a vast orga-"nization, and marked out rallying points; "printed orders of the day, where the different "rent manœuvres necessary to engage the "troops, to surround them with barricades, "and to assail them without risk, by firing "upon them from the openings of the houses, "were arranged. These orders proved the exist "ence of a previous plan, and the military "experience of those who had drawn them up."

Now of these "orders of the day," of "these cards," and of this "plan," we have heard nothing before. They were not alluded to during the trial, nor does there appear the least evidence of such a fact. If there was a conspiracy, the conspirators must have contrived to bring the King into the plot, to make him issue the ordinances which provoked resistance, and compel him to give orders to his guards to fire on the people.

The French papers on Monday, which we received last night, contain the announcement of the death of the King of Sardinia. This event can at present produce no effect on Italian politics. The late King having no children, and his predecessor only daughters, Prince Carignan succeeds to the throne. The Prince received his education in France, and was at one time a liberal. In the Piedmontese insurrection of 1821 he was placed at the head of the Provisional Government, and took the oath to the exotic constitution of the Cortes, which was then the only one at hand. The movement began among the troops in the garrison of Alexandria—was embraced by the students of the University of Turin, and there stopped; it never penetrated into the mass of the population of the capital, and far less extended to the provinces. The young revolutionary Prince, therefore, after remaining an inactive instrument in the hands of the Constitutionalists for a few days, and seeing little chance of support from the spirit of the people, adopted the prudent, but not very courageous, alternative of running away. The Austrian troops entered Piedmont a few days afterwards, beat a handful of Piedmontese soldiers who supported the insurgent Government, and overturned the frail fabric of the constitution.

The old King, who had been invited to swear the constitution, and had declined to follow the example of perjury set him by the King of Naples and the King of Spain, retired into a kind of honourable exile at Nice, from which he refused to return when the revolutionary storm was over: thus affording the only late instance of a sovereign preferring the possession of a good conscience to the retention of his Crown. His brother, whose death is now announced, succeeded him, and has, in every respect conformed to the policy of Austria, and the dictates of the Holy Alliance. The patriots who prompted or joined Prince Carignan in his revolutionary projects, were dispersed over Europe; and he himself would have been perhaps disinherited, had he not purified himself from his political offences by the side of the Duke of Angouleme in the waters of the Trocadero, and assisted to overthrow before Cadiz the constitution which he had sworn at Turin.

The most agreeable result of the accession of the Prince will no doubt be the recall of those exiles who were banished from their country for having engaged in the same cause with himself.

It unhappily occurs, that the north of Italy, and particularly the provinces bordering on Piedmont, are now placed in the same predicament as Piedmont was then, and that Austria is again the ally of those who fought against constitutional freedom. The latter Power has thus surrendered to the vengeance of the governments of Parma, Modena, and Rome, an unfortunate body of men whose successful insurrection her military force had overpowered. France, whose gasconading professions had deceived those unhappy patriots, is bound by every principle of humanity, good faith, and justice, to prevent the cruel fate which is threatened them by the blood-thirsty commissions appointed to try them. Every other free government which values national independence should join France in remonstrating against the sanguinary consequences of Austrian interference. It is enough that such absolute Governments as those of the Duke of Modena and the Pope should have the power of plundering, torturing, or executing their own subjects when they can master them by their own forces. They ought not to be allowed to slaughter the victims hunted into their toils, or laid on the altar of their political vengeance by foreigners.

The following are a few extracts:—
(From the *Messager des Chambres*, dated Monday, May 2.)

"TOULON, APRIL 23.
(Correspondence of the *Messager*.)

"The mail boat from Corsica brought again yesterday about 100 Italian refugees, among whom were several superior officers, women and children, whose dress showed that they belonged to the higher classes of society. The little baggage which these families brought with them sufficiently showed that their flight had been precipitate; and one of these refugees whom I questioned for a moment, when he went to have his effects examined at the custom-house, told me that wherever the Austrians had resumed the power, all those suspected of liberal principles were persecuted with the greatest severity; that the denunciations made a great number of innocent victims, and that the emigration was general.

"These worthy people seem very glad to be on French ground, and not much to regret their native country; because they say there were too many traitors among them, who abandoned them on the approach of the Austrians.

"We hear of new armaments said to have been ordered in the port of Toulon, independently of the fleet of observation, which is composed of six ships of the line, six frigates, two corvettes, one brig, and a gabarre. It is said that the new armament is destined for the ocean.—*Times May* 4.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, SATURDAY EVENING.

The turmoil of political agitation in this metropolis has for the moment yielded to the peculiar taste of the people for shows and festivals. To-morrow will be the day of the grand *fete* of the King, and preparations have been making throughout the week, that the Parisian public shall, on this occasion, under the rule of a Citizen Prince, have no reason to complain of the want of attention to their taste which even the despotic monarchs of the old *regime* had not often ventured to forego. To-morrow before mid-day, the King and the Courts will open the spectacles of the day, by a grand review in the Champ de Mars, of above 120,000 of the National Guards of Paris and the vicinity. This review will be followed by all kinds of grotesque amusements, for which already temporary buildings and fantastic framework have been arranged in the Tuileries gardens, Champs Elysees, Bois de Boulogne, &c. Plays are to be represented, and mountebanks are to exhibit gratuitously; the waterworks are every where to play by day, and the fireworks by night. The King will not, however, on the present occasion, like his predecessors, provide a scramble of meat and drink for the Parisians—wine will not be poured from the fountains, nor ham and sausages flung from the trees—but the more rational plan will be adopted of distributing tickets for food at the houses of the indigent, in the different quarters of the city, and administering money and medicine, to sooth the wants of the sick and aged who are unable to procure either for themselves.

This day the King has been engaged in receiving different deputations, civil and military, with congratulatory addresses to his Majesty on the eve of the *fete du Roi*. The Royal Family were extremely complaisant to their numerous visitors, and even the youngest children of their Majesties were permitted to partake in the distribution of *bouquets*, which accompanied the homage of many of the addressers. The theatres will be opened gratuitously this evening, and dinners and evening parties will be given at the Palace for three days, beginning with the present, to enable the King to extend his hospitality to the deputations from the different bodies who shall have been received on the occasion of this fete.

The British Ambassador has commenced a series of splendid entertainments, which are spoken of by the French nobility as intended to compensate them for the absence of the great body of the English families of rank, who were until lately residents in this metropolis. The upper ranks accept the munificent hospitality of Lord and Lady Granville, as a tribute of national respect, while the great bulk of French society now behold, with delight, the great struggle in England for reform, which they attribute to the impulse given to all Europe by their "three grand days;" forgetting or overlooking the slow yet steady march of the public mind in Great Britain for a series of years, for the attainment of civil and religious rights. Unimportant, however, at this moment is the degree to which the vanity of the national character ascribes the influence of the French example upon British domestic affairs, when compared to the solid value and growing popularity and confidence between two great nations so situated in the geography of Europe, and upon which statesmen may found permanent and mutually advantageous commercial relations for both, hitherto denied by national prejudices and jealousies. During Mr. Huskisson's last visit to Paris, at an interview with Charles X., and subsequently with his Minister Villele, the French antipathy to the consideration even of the principle of these commercial relations, was pleaded against any attempt to arrange them between the two countries. The present popularity which England enjoys in France would very materially assist in cultivating a better understanding upon such matters.

It is astonishing in so short a period to observe how rapidly Marshal Soult has recognized a regular military force for his country. The recruiting has, I am informed, every where succeeded, and at this moment there are in cantonments in the immediate vicinity of Paris, 80,000 troops of the line, who are to be reviewed on Monday and on subsequent days, and who are to take part in the municipal duty, while the National Guards are to appear before the King for the grand display in the Champ de Mars. I have seen several of these regiments in the villages around Paris during the last two days. They are for the greater part composed of very young men, indeed many of the age of boys, with no attention paid to corresponding size, as is seen in the British ranks, but their drilling seemed to have been quite perfect, and their order of marching and manœuvring that of a fully disciplined corp. The officers were, I understand, as much as possible selected by Soult, from the active portion of the soldiers of Napoleon, and his success is reckoned complete in the re-organization of the French army. He has already displayed on the plains near the capital some splendid cavalry corps, vieing in appearance with the famous old Guard, and officered by veterans who wore the orders of their old chieftain.

The Government have not, I understand, received as some of the French journals asserted yesterday, any recent expresses from the French Consul in Warsaw. The main bodies of the Russian and Polish armies were, however, in such a position as to render another, and possibly a final, general action not unlikely.

From the South of Europe the accounts are satisfactory as to the admission of the mediation of France to save the Italian patriots from the extreme vengeance of their oppressors. It is understood that the judicial murders of Spain and Portugal are not to be imitated upon the soil of Italy; but private letters received this day in Paris from various parts of Italy affirm, that as the Austrian military posts are withdrawn in the Roman states, the cries of patriotism are again raised, and that the Papal authorities are engaged in demanding from the Court of Vienna a prolongation of the stay of their succours.

It is not yet decided whether the French Ministry will dissolve the Chambers before the new elections. This question will, I understand, be determined in the course of the ensuing week.—*Times, May* 3.

Y.

VISIT OF THE KING AND QUEEN TO THE CITY.

The Royal entertainment Committee commenced the preparations for the reception of their Majesties, immediately after its re-appointment, with its characteristic activity. Several meetings have taken place at the Guildhall, and various improvements upon the former plan have been proposed and adopted. The flooring has been laid down in the hall, and the workmen employed by the contractors have commenced active operations. The Committee immediately entered into engagements with those tradesmen who did every thing so much to the satisfaction of the members of the Corporation in November. Mr. Leach, of the London Coffee-house, is to supply the dinner. He has purchased for the occasion some magnificent china, and an entirely new butlerage. The plate is to be supplied from the Mansion-house and the various Companies of the city, and a brilliant side-board will be exhibited behind the throne.

It was pressed upon the committee to surround the Guildhall with a gallery for the ac-

commodation of the female visitors, according to the arrangement adopted upon the visit of the Prince Regent and the Monarchs after the peace; but the committee, with the disposition to make the place worthy of the occasion, we are told objected to the project as one of great inconvenience as well as great expense. It will be recollected, too, that at the time of the visits of the Monarchs, ladies were not admitted to the hall, and it became a matter of absolute compulsion to give the wives and daughters of the members of the corporation an opportunity of witnessing the grand spectacle. Upon the approaching occasion, as tickets are to be issued for the admission of those who would otherwise have so much reason to complain, it is considered unnecessary to incur such increased trouble and an increased expense of 5,000*l*.

At the bottom of the hall, the great window will exhibit the star which attracted so much admiration in November amongst the public; but it will blaze between the letters W and A, the initials of their Majesties. Other improvements will be made in the hall, which will contain a much greater body of light than was to have illuminated the building on the 9th of November. Sir George Smart is to preside over the whole of the musical department. The gallery over the entrance to the Hall will be filled with first-rate vocal performers, and the new gallery opposite to it will be filled with instrumental performers from the Philharmonic band.

All the members of the Royal Entertainment Committee were yesterday assembled in the Hall, for the purpose of determining upon a variety of suggested improvements. It is quite unnecessary to say that the extraordinary change which has taken place in the political circumstances of the country, and the glorious example set to the country by the city of London, by the unanimity in favour of reform, have produced an alacrity amongst the members of the Corporation in preparing to receive the King which never could have been paralleled. It is also unnecessary to say, that the whole will be conducted upon the most magnificent and liberal scale.—*Times, May* 4.

MILITARY FORCE OF FRANCE.

The French Minister of War presented to the King, in a report, a general view of his operations, the importance and activity of which were already fully known. The following summary of his report of the 20th Feb., and of the supplement, dated March 18, will give an exact idea of the organization and administration of the Military force of France:—

Etat Major-General comprises 3,819 men; Gendarmerie, 13,612; Infantry of the line, 201,431,; Light Infantry, 54,873; Workmen Departmental Companies, &c. 10,728; two regiments of Carbineers, 1,864; ten of Cuirassiers, 9,820; twelve of Dragoons, 12,336; eighteen of Chasseurs, 18,504; one of Lancers; 1026; six of Hussars, 6,165; School of Cavalry, 621; School of Artillery, 36,382; School of Engineers, 8,101; Military Equipages, 3,748; Stationary Companies, 5.936. Increase by virtue of the Ordinance of the 17th January last, for raising the Infantry regiments to 3,620 sub-officers and soldiers, 39,680.—Total force of the Army, when the last complement shall be added, 434,146. More than 91,797 horses, of which the Gendarmerie, Artillery, Engineers, and Equipages have 50,000. The service, according to the ordinary budget, was to have 224,530 men, and 44,491 horses. Thus the Minister of War will have increased the force by 209,616 men, and 47,906 horses. The following is a close estimate of the expences which this increase of forces will occasion:—Clothing, &c. 12,240,000 francs;, helmets, schakos, cartridge boxes, belts, 3 798,000; purchase of horses, at 478 frances each, 21,666,000; harness, 4,901,000; supplies of food, as a precaution, 7,496,000; do of oats, 1,311,000; do of fuel, 675,000; coverlets, kettles, &c. 2,236,185: military hospitals, 800,000; military equipages, 145,000, gun carriages, siege equipages, &c. 1,400,000; lead and paper for making cartridges, 1,277,000; 1,357,000 muskets, of which 285,000, brought from England, cost 32 francs 62½ cents each; more than 715,000 steel sabres; 9,000 cavalry sabres; musquetoons, pistols, lances, bayonets, &c. 50,393,000; powder, 876,000; tools, field forges, &c. 145,000; fortifications, works at Paris and Lyons, 15,000,000; money and subsistence, 81,535,000; temporary expenses, unforeseen and secret, 5,760,000; administration of the Etats Major, moveable battalions, recruiting service, military justice, &c, 958,000; occupation of the Morea and Algiers, 9,488,000. Total of the extraordinary expenditure, 226,033,185. To which must be added according to the supplementary report, the expenses of the formation of a foreign legion, and of a new regiment of chasseurs. The re-establishment of 72 brigades of *gendarmerie a pied* to watch the West and South; the calling in of the class of 1830; the establishment of 89 divisions *d'ambulance*, and 12 medical divisions. We may complete this table of the active forces of France by adding the staff of the moveable National Guards, who are organising with great activity. —*Le Temps.*

FINE ARTS.

MR. MACDONALD'S SCULPTURES.

We have been much gratified by a sight of these highly meritorious productions of a sculptor, celebrated in Edinburgh, but not yet known to the London Public, who promises to become one of the greatest ornaments of his profession. They are exhibited in a commodious gallery, No. 80½, Pall Mall. Mr. Macdonald displays a thorough mastery of his art, and an intimate knowledge of Nature, with an acquaintance with and a feeling for the beauties of the antique. There are two colossal groups of "Thetis and Achilles," and "Ajax bearing the dead body of Patroclus;" the latter in particular is very fine. The relaxed state of the muscles of the dead body is very beautifully expressed; the limbs droop powerless, and appear as though they would sway to the touch. This is a difficult as well as an original effort of art. The Ajax and the Achilles we seem to have seen before; which, however, in nowise militates against the originality of the models, being incidental to and almost inseparable from the subjects. The figures are not the less to be admired for the correctness and vigour of the anatomy, the truth and delicacy of the modelling, and the grandeur and propriety of the attitudes. As compositions, also, they have the merit of simplicity and harmony, and the expression is charasteristic. A colossal figure of a "Fallen Warrior" also deserves equal praise.

A life-size figure of a "Nymph imploring," is a graceful and beautiful composition, but not happily named: the gesture is too artificial and the attitude too easy for the action of entreaty —they belong rather to a calm appeal or remonstrance. A "Boy slinging," in marble, is remarkable for youthful grace and freedom of limb, and the position is natural and appropriate. The marble statue of a child feeding a bird, is a delicious piece of nature and infantile character: the sweet expression and almost the manner of the child are given, with a truth and simplicity quite delightful. These qualities, indeed, are the prevailing characteristic of the works of Mr. Macdonald; and he avails himself of his knowledge of the antique, in these subjects, only to add to their beauty and grace, not to convert representations of nature into academical models or mere statuary ware.

The busts are such as might be expected from one who not only looks so frankly at Nature, but is so able to embody her best appearances. Those of the females are eminently feminine and natural. That of Mrs. Balfour has a sweetly innocent character, and the classical style in which the hair is arranged by no means interferes with the gentle grace of the head. A bust of Mrs. Brougham, the Lord Chancellor's venerable mother, is a fine head, and full of character. That of Miss Kemble appears too literal a resemblance; though it is a strong likeness, we think it does not do her justice. The bust of her father is admirable for truth of resemblance and character, not at all idealized, but bold breathing nature; it is a noble and manly face, fit for a Roman soldier. The bust of Professor Wilson possesses fine character and expression; those of Mr. James, Sir J. Sinclair, Sir David Baird, the Misses Duncombe, &c., are also striking, and a marble bust of a lady with a Grecian head-dress is particularly beautiful. Mr. Macdonald works in marble with great delicacy and finish, and his female faces especially are very fleshy; his style of arranging and manner of representing hair are tasteful and excellent. We have not for a long time seen an exhibition of the works of one artist that has afforded us so much pleasure, where we have had so much to praise and so little to except to.

THE FRENCH PERIODICAL PRESS.

Le Temps gives the following list of Paris periodical publications sent daily by the post during the month of February last, with the presumed number of their subscribers in the departments:—

DAILY.

	Subs.		Subs.
Moniteur.. ..	1224	L'Avenir.... ..	1688
Constitutionnel	15400	Le Globe	1270
Debats.... ..	8882	L' Echo Fracais..	1154
Gaz. de France	10019	Figaro.... ..	668
Courrier Francais	3930	La Tribune	564
Le Temps	6596	La Revolution ..	252
Quotidienne....	4810	Journal de Paris	223
Le National....	1919	Le Corsaire	98
Le Messager ..	1328	Courrier des Theatres	14
Galignani's Messenger	1308	Affiches de Paris	20
Commerce	1303	Courrier de L'Europe	750
Gazette des Tribunaux	1279	Total	64640

PERIODICAL.

Courrier des Electeurs.... 2520	
Journal de L'Enregistrement.. 1060	
Journal des Maires 6374	
La Lancette 212	
Le Cabinet de Lecture.... 402	
Journal des Dames 1076	
Petit-Courrier des Dames 1771	
Le Voleur 1111	
Journal des Comediens 134	
Le Correspondant 1300	
L'Echo des Halles 1030	
Gazette des Tribunaux de Commerce 301	
L'Ami de La Religion 1780	
La Feuille Francaise 340	
La Caricature 235	
Journal des Aristes 70	
Gazette Medicale 422	
Journal de la Librairie 265	
Journal des Salons 286	
La Mode 586	
Revue Musicale 132	
Revue de Paris 360	
Revue Britannique 752	
Idem Eucyclopedique 187	
Idem des deux Mondes 50	
Idem Medicale 387	
L'Ami de la Jeunesse 360	
Archives du Christiansme ..420	
Idem de la Medicine ... .410	
Societe d'Encouragement 220	
Mercure du XIXe siecle..... .. 55	
Le Lycee 197	

In order to ascertain the number of copies printed by each journal, a calculation must be made of those circulated in Paris. This number is about a third more, which must be added to the amount above given, in order to afford an idea of the subscribers to the different journals.

Le Temps states that the number of the English papers sent to France is only about a third of that of the French papers sent to England.

CROTCHET CASTLE.

CROTCHET CASTLE is a most amusing performance: it has all the author's wit, with a good deal of his perverseness. The object of his ridicule is the "march of mind:" the individual he loves least is "the learned friend" who, before his elevation, was, and probably continues to be, the spirit of the Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge. Crotchet Castle, the country-hous of a Scotch merchant who has made a large fortune by watching the turn of the market, is the resort of a number of individuals of scientific fame, who may be said to represent the opinions or pursuits of the day. Mr. M'Quedy (Mr. M' Culloch) is a political economist of the largest bore. Mr. Skionar is a German metaphysician and poet (Coleridge). Dr. Morbific is a plague-doctor, an anti-contagionist, who goes about inoculating himself with all kinds of other people's diseases. Mr. Fire-damp (Dr. M'Culloch) is a professor of *malaria*. Mr. Chainmail is an amateur of the twelfth century: he dines in an old hall with his servants, on barons of beef and ale, and conceives that the march of mind is retrograde. Dr. Folliott is a clergyman of great orthodoxy, a *gourmond*, a classical scholar, and a wit of a lumbering genius. These people are set by the ears at Crotchet Castle; they take a trip up the Thames to its source and so on to Wales together in Crotchet's flotilla: and other contrivances are employed to bring out their respective absurdities,—more particularly a Christmas dinner, in the style of the days of Richard Cœur the Lion, at Chainmail Hall; when the company is disturbed by Capt. Swing and several hundred followers; who are, however, repelled by a sally of the antiquarian party, armed with the lances and swords and clubs of the crusaders which grace the hall.

The author (we believe it is no secret who he is) is one of the pleasantest writers of the day: no satirist of our times amuses while he scourges except the author of *Melincourt*. He is not in spirit a man of the present times—of earnest purpose, fierce argumentation, and extreme dulness: he feels little sympathy with any party or set of oppinions, and he has that felicitous turn for humour, that he sees the absurdity of each. He is not, like Hood, a wit of words: his materials lie far deeper—the manners and morals, or we may say, the spirit of the age. Few men are better qualified to laugh at all sects, for he is well acquainted with the tenets of each: the great let down of most wits is their ignorance—the author of *Chrotchet Castle* is only not encumbered by his learning.

It is no slight testimony in favour of this writer, that, though sharing many opinions with the persons here ridiculed, and estimating far differently the labours of "the learned friend," we have been exceedingly amused by his little book; we do not remember that a single page has been turned over without producing its laugh. In the following very clever letters from Mr Touchandgo, and his clerk Mr. Robthetill, who were found absent one foggy morning from the bank in Lombard Street, the reader will probably consider with us, that it is meant to shadow forth the character and circumstances of an eminent banker and his clerk, who were hotly pursued in their retreat, and on whose assets a dividend of 6d. in the pound has lately been declared. The letters are addressed to the banker's daughter, who had been left behind.

"Dotandcarryonetown, State of Apodidraskiana: April, 1, 18:"—

"MY DEAR CHILD,—I am anxious to learn what are your present position, intention, and prospects. The fairies who dropped gold in your shoe, on the morning when I ceased to be a respectable man in London, will soon find a talismanic channel for transmitting you a stocking full of dollars, which will fit the shoe as well as the foot of Cinderella fitted her slipper. I am happy to say, I am again become a respectable man. It was always my ambition to be a respectable man, and I am a very respectable man here, in this township of a new state, where I have purchased five thousand acres of land, at two dollars an acre, hard cash, and established a very flourishing bank. The notes of Touchandgo and Company, soft cash, are now the exclusive currency of all this vicinity. This is the land in which all men flourish; but there are three clases of men who flourish especially—methodist preachers, slave drivers, and paper-money manufactures; and as one of the latter I have just painted the word bank on a fine slab of maple, which was green and growing when I arrived, and have discounted for the settlers, in my own currency, sundry bills, which are to be paid when the proceeds of the crop they have just sown shall return from New Orleans; so that my notes are the representatives of vegetation that is to be, and I am accordingly a capitalist of the first magnitude. The people here know very well that I ran away from London; but the most of them have run away from some place or other; and they have a great respect for me, because they think I ran away with something worth taking, which few of them had the luck or the wit to do. This gives them confidence in my resources, at the same time that, as there is nothing portable in the settlement except my own notes, they have no fear that I shall run away with them. They know I am thoroughly conversant with the principles of banking, and as they have plenty of industry, no lack of sharpness, and abundance of land, they wanted nothing but capital to organize a flourishing settlement; and this capital I have manufactured to the extent required, at the expense of a small ioportation of pens, ink, and paper, and two or three inimitable copper plates. I have abundance here of all good things, a good conscience included; for I really cannot see that I have done any wrong. This was my position, I owed half a milion of money; and I had a trifle in my pocket. It was clear that this trifle could never find its way to the right owner. The question was whether I should keep it, and live like a gentleman; or hand it over to lawyers and commissioners of bankruptcy and die like a dog on a dunghill. If I could have thought that the said lawyers &c. had a better title to it than myself, I might have hesitated; but, as such title was not apparent to my satisfaction, I decided the question in my own favour; the right owners as I have already said, being out of the question altogether. I have always taken scientific views of morals and politics a habit from which I derive much comfort under existing circumstances.

"I hope you adhere to your music, though I cannot hope again to accompany your harp with my flute. My last *andante* movement was too *forte* for those whom it took by surprise. Let not your *allegro vivace* be damped by young Crotchet's desertion, which, though I have not heard it, I take for granted. He is, like myself, a scientific politician, and has an eye as keen as a needle to his own interest. He has had good luck so far, and is gorgeous in the spoils of many gulls; but I think the Polar Basin and Walrus Company will be too much for him yet. There has been a splendid outlay on credit, and he is the only man, of the original parties concerned, of whom his Majesty's sheriffs could give any account.

"I will not ask you to come here. There is no husband for you. The men smoke, drink, and fight, and break more of their own heads than of girls' hearts. Those among them who are musical, sing nothing but psalms. They are excellent fellows in their way, but you would not like them.

"*Au reste* here are no rents, no taxes, no poor-rates, no tithes, no church establishment, no routs, no clubs, no rotten boroughs, no operas, no concerts, no theatres, no beggars, no thieves, no king, no lords, no ladies, and only one gentleman, videlicet your loving father,

"TIMOTHY TOUCHANDGO.

"P. S. I send you one of my notes; I can afford to part with it. If you are accused of receiving money from me, you may pay it over to my assignees. Robthetill continues to be my factotum; I say no more of him in this place: he will give you an account of himself."

"Dotandcarryonetown, &c.

"DEAR MISS,—Mr. Touchandgo will have told you of our arrival here, of our setting up a bank, and so forth. We came here in a tilted waggon, which served us for parlour, kitchen, and all. We soon got up a log-house; and, unluckily, we as soon got it down again, for the first fire we made in it burned down house and all. However, our second experiment was more fortunate; and we are pretty well lodged in a house of three rooms on a floor; I should say the floor, for there is but one.

This new state is free to hold slaves; all the new states have not this privilege; Mr. Touchandgo has bought some and they are building him a villa. Mr. Touchandgo is in a thriving way, but he is not happy here: he longs for parties and concerts and a seat in Congress. He thinks it very hard that he cannot buy one with his own coinage, as he used to do in England. Besides, he is afraid of the Regulators, who if they do not like a man's character, wait upon him and flog him, doubling the dose at stated intervals, till he takes himself off. He does not like this system of administering justice: though I think he has nothing to fear from it. He has the character of having money, which is the best of all characters here, as at home. He lets his old English prejudices influence his opinions of his new neighbours; but I assure you they have many virtues. Though they do keep slaves they are all ready to fight for their own liberty; and I should not like to be an enemy within reach of one of their rifles. When I say enemy, I include bailiff in the term. One was shot not long ago. There was a trial; the jury gave two dollars damages; the judge said they must find guilty or not guilty; but the counsel for the defendant (they would not call him prisoner) offered to fight the judge upon the point: and as this was said literally, not metaphorical, and the counsel was a stout fellow, the judge gave in. The two dollars damages were not paid after all; for the defendant challenged the foreman to box for double or quits, and the foreman was beaten. The folks in New York make a great outcry about it but here it was considered all as it should be. So you see, Miss, justice, liberty, and every thing else of that kind, are different in different places, just as suits the convenience of those who have the sword in their own hands. Hoping to hear of your health and happiness, I remain,

"Dear Miss, your dutiful servant.

Spectator.] "RODERICK ROBTHETILL."

NARRATIVE OF THE ADVENTURES OF HENRY PORTINGEN.

Originally a midshipman on board the Constitution, Dutch East Indiaman, but subsequently, by the reverse of fortune, a Private Soldier in His Majesty's Swiss Regiment De Meuron; who suffered shipwreck near Cape *Orfuy, while

* Cape Orfuy lies in about Longitude 10d. 5s. East, Latitude 50d. 5s N.

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on Board the Ship "Furry Allum," Captain Baird, Commander, destined for Egypt, in 1801; but through the infinite mercies of the Almighty, miraculously escaped destruction.

Although my Birth, Country and Parentage, can excite but little interest in my readers, yet I am induced by way of introduction, to give some account of these particulars.

I was born at Amsterdam it 1776, where I was sent to a private school, at an early age. My Father was a Master Shipwright, and intended that I should embrace the same profession. When I attained my fifteenth year, my parents very properly thought, that it was time that I should be put to business; and they accordingly attempted to direct my attention to the trade to which I was destined by them. But as it often happens with parents, who do not consult the wishes and genius of their children in the choice of a profession, I had contracted a violent aversion to the business of ship-building, and they found it a difficult matter to carry their views into effect on this point. In fact they were forced at last to lay them aside altogether, when they observed that I decidedly preferred a sea-faring life. The bent of my inclinations having turned that way for some years, it was not long before a favourable opportunity offered itself for the gratification of my desire, when my parents made no objection to the scheme.

An intimate acquaintance of my father, Captain Vanbeck, Commander of the "Constitution," Dutch East Indiaman, having understood that I entertained a great predilection towards his profession, resolved to give me a trial, and accordingly with the consent of my parents, took me under his charge, and rated me a midshipman on the Ship's Books. We shortly after sailed for Batavia, where we arrived after a prosperous voyage. Here I was removed from the Constitution to the Voorschooter, then about to sail for Surat. We were absent on this trip about nine Months, when we again returned to Batavia. I was then transferred to the "Seabower," bound for Pulicat; but was obliged to leave her, in consequence of having contracted the fever common to the climate of Batavia during my stay there.

After my recovery in 1793, I entered on board the Zeerop, which Vessel, being captured in 1795 by the Transport Ship Hussar, Captain Lightborn, Commander, I was brought a prisoner to Madras.

From this period I may date the commencement of my calamities. Finding my health very much impaired, and my situation altogether uncomfortable in consequence of close confinement and want of exercise, I began to despair of ever being able to return to my native Country; and while labouring under these distresses accidentally heard that the Swiss Regiment De Meuron, to which I knew many of my countrymen belonged, was at that time quartered at Madras. As my health was in a precarious condition, and a prolongation of confinement was likely to endanger my life, and as there was no appearance or hope of the fitting out of a Cartel between the two belligerent powers, I resolved to enlist into that Corps, and consequently tendered my services to the Officer under whose charge I was placed, who in a few days told me, that they were accepted; and I was accordingly permitted to join the Regiment, then under orders of March to Seringapatam, to join the Grand Army, assembling for the reduction of that fortress. A few weeks after I had joined, and before I had a thorough knowledge of Military Exercise, we were ordered to march, and arrived at Seringapatam early in April 1799. This appeared to me a very fatiguing undertaking, but little to be compared with what Providence thro' its incomprehensible proceedings, had yet in reserve for me.

On the commencement of hostilities between the British Army under the Command of Lieutenant General G. Harris, and that of Tippoo Sultan, our Regiment was actively employed, and I had the good fortune for a short time to escape without injury of any kind; but it was not long before I shared the fate which every Soldier expects on entering the field of battle. It was at the storming of the fortress on the night of the 27th April, where we met with a determined resistance, that I received a wound in my right thigh; the Detachment I belonged to was commanded by Colonel Campbell,* (who was also on the same night wounded) but not so severely as to oblige me to quit the field of action until—victory declared in our favour.

After the close of the campaign, we were ordered into quarters at Arnee, whence we shortly afterwards marched for Madras. I now became more familiar with the life of a Soldier, and seeing but little probability of again returning to my native Country, I endeavoured to form my mind and manners suitably to the situation and line of life in which fortune placed me.

Shortly after this I was ordered to join a small detachment, consisting of 1 Serjeant, 1 Corporal, and 18 Privates, and embarked on board the "Swallow Packet," as an honorary escort to Lieutenant General Lake, then about proceeding to Bengal and early on the morning of the 3d February 1801 the General and Suite came on board, when we weighed anchor and put to Sea the same night. Our passage was very short, being made in six days, having had a favourable breeze till our arrival off the mouth of the Ganges. The Detachment was detained in Bengal for about a month, when we were embarked on that ill fated vessel, the "Furry Allum," at Diamond Harbour, Commanded by Captain Baird, bound, as we thought for Madras, in charge of Military Stores. We put to Sea of the 7th of April, and within a few days of the expiration of the month, we were undeceived regarding our destination, which the Captain informed us was Egypt. We descried land, as I believe, on the 7th June at 3 P.M. for I cannot always speak exactly as to time and date; and the indulgent reader will I trust make due allowances for the situation in which a Soldier is placed, not having at all times the requisite necessaries to keep a correct journal of transactions. On the 4th day of June, the anniversary of His Majesty's birth day, was celebrated on board, on which occasion every man received an extra allowance of rations, and on the 7th we plainly descried the coast of Africa. We neared the land, and about 6 P. M. an observation was taken, as I understand to ascertain our distance from a high Mountain, (Close by Cape Orfuy,) which appeared on the larboard quarter. I however could not learn the result, being employed on duty in a distant part of the Ship,

On the approach of night the Captain gave orders to the Officer of the watch to keep a good look out ahead, and to steer a tolerable distance off shore, in order to avoid accidents, and to use all necessary precautions. Four Europeans and three Lascars were added to the strength of the usual watch, so that immediate assistance and alarm might be given in case of danger; but all the precaution which could possibly be taken was fruitless, and all our endeavours to avert that track which Providence and our own ill fate had marked out for us, were of no avail. A short period after the watch was set, one posted on the foretop, cried out about 10 P. M. "*breakers ahead* to the Officer of the watch on deck, who ordered to back the fore and main topsails, and furl the remainder which being carried into execution with the utmost expedition, he then strove to wear-ship, but from the excessive tossing and labouring of the vessel, with a heavy Sea, the men at the helm could not get her to answer it! and in fact she became totally unmanageable. It was now thought necessary to call the Captain, who immediately appeared on deck, and called up all hands, and making sail the Ship soon after struck, and the Sea made a breach over her fore and aft: the lan yards of the fore and main rigging were cut, and soon after the main and foremast went overboard, the mizenmast being very short stood. At this time the Ship lay more upright, and the guns were ordered to be thrown overboard, But that apathy which is so characteristic of eastern sailors now envinced itself to an alarming degree, as there was not a man of them who would lend an helping hand to carry the orders into execution, or to clear away the wreck from along side.

The wind increased every moment, and the Sea swelling so high, about 12 o'clock dashed in at the Cabin windows, and instantly filled the Gun-deck. Every thing around presented nothing to our sight but desolation and instant destruction, and the darkness of the night added horror to the scene; it was vain labour to ply the pumps, as they had been for some time past rendered totally useless; and even had they been of use, the few Europeans on board were so exhausted as to be incapable of any further exertion.

The dismal darkness of the skies and the rolling billows at midnight exhibited an awful spectacle and struck terror into the stoutest heart, and reminded the most obdurate soul of a future state. Oh! who can possibly believe, or form any idea of what the slight frame of man can endure? None but those who have themselves been doomed to tread in the paths of adversity and misfortunes.

We were very apprehensive at first that we had struck on a reef, but about 3 or 4 in the morning, by the assistance of the glimmering rays of the moon, reflected on the main land, we were enabled to our great joy, to discover a sandy beach, with clusters of small bushes. There was nothing left to be done but to try all means towards our own preservation; we accordingly set to collecting our remaining strength, and with the utmost exertions succeeded in securing all the small spars, planks, &c. together, and formed a raft. This conveyed a few of us to the shore, whilst others endeavoured to gain it by clinging to close pieces of the wreck, but most of these, unfortunately perished in the attempt,—among the few that were saved were the Captain and three Officers.

It was now day-light, when a tragic scene presented itself to our sight, that of the lifeless corpse of Lieutenant Dundas, who I believe belonged to His Majesty's 80th Regiment of Foot, lying on the beach, and some others of the crew, who had also been thrown on shore by the waves. We buried them in the best and most decent manner possible, having nothing to loosen or dig the earth but our hands, and pieces of the shattered wreck, but our joy on finding ourselves delivered from the jaws of death, appeared to efface the melancholy impressions, which our minds had received from witnessing the fate of those who had perished.

The next thing we did, was to take a view of the coast upon which we were cast. The surrounding country bore a bleak and wild aspect remarkably mountainous, and appeared more like a desert than an inhabited country: but we were soon undeceived, for we observed about 3 in the afternoon, a native at a short distance from us in a rude state, armed with a pike, and a bag thrown over his shoulder. He had no sooner perceived us than he stopt short as if lost in amazement, then turning round, returned in the direction from which he seemed to have come, running with the utmost speed, and leaving us in astonishment at his conduct. By this we conjectured that strangers of our colour and description had but seldom or never shewed themselves on this part of the Globe before.

(To be continued.)

* Afterwards Sir Alexander Campbell, late Commander in Chief of the Presidency of Fort St George.

MISCELLANEA.

AN APOLOGY.—When John Clerk (Lord Eldin) was at the bar, he was remarked for the *sang froid* with which he treated the Judges. On one occasion, a junior counsel, on hearing their Lordships give judgment against his client, exclaimed, that "he was *surprised* at such a decision!" This was construed into contempt of Court, and he was ordered to attend at the bar the next morning. Fearful of the consequences, he consulted his friend John Clerk, who told him to be perfectly at ease, for *he* would *apologize* for him in a way that would avert any unpleasant result. Accordingly, when the name of the delinquent was called, John rose, and coolly addressed the assembled tribunal—"I am very sorry my Lords, that my young friend has so far forgot himself as to treat your honourable bench with disrespect. He is extremely penitent, and you will kindly ascribe his unintentional insult to his *ignorance*. You must see at once that it *did* originate in that. H said he was *surprised* at the decision of your lordships! Now, if he had not been *very* ignorant of what takes place in this court every day—had he known you but *half* so long as I have done, *curse* me if he would be surprised at *any* thing *you* did!"—*Aberdeen Chronicle.*

A CONVICT'S LIFE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—A letter has been lately received, by Mr. Wontner, the keeper of Newgate, from an individual beyond the common ranks, who was transported thither about two years since. From this letter we take the following, not very flattering, but we have no doubt, very accurate picture of the condition of a convict in that country:—"Hunger is our sauce; we grind in a hand-mill, we bake in the ashes, and live in miserable huts, which admit both wind and rain. A sheet of bark and a bundle of straw is our bed, and a blanket our covering; but fatigue is ours, and we sleep as if on beds of down. The slightest offence provokes flogging; insolence is the grand bugbear in this colony. A man who calls himself a settler, first imposes upon his slaves and goads them on to speak, and then drags them before a magistrate to be lashed and tortured for insolence. It is useless to murmur, for complaint is crime in this dreadful country. A master of the country is a petty king, and the spirit with which he exercises his power is truly diabolical. If his slave speak, the wretch's stomach is tormented. We all feel a twofold degradation here; we feel that we are slaves to paltry tyrants, who seem as if they were born to add to the stings and tortures of a wretched criminal.—*Irish Paper.*

The Chameleon.—Of all the irascible little animals in the world, there are none so choleric as the chameleon. I trained two large ones to fight, and could at any time, by knocking their tails one against another, ensure a combat, during which their change of colour was most conspicuous; this is only effected by paroxysms of rage, when the dark gall of the animal is transmitted into the blood, and is visible enough under its pellucid skin. The gall as it enters and leaves the circulation affords the three various shades of green, which are observable in its colours—the story of the chameleon assuming whatever colour is near it, is, like that of its living upon air, a fable. It is extremely voracious: I had one so tame that I could place it on a piece of stick opposite a window, and in the course of ten minutes I have seen it devour half a-dozen flies. Its mode of catching them is a thin cartilaginous dart, anchor-shapped; this it thrusts forth with great velocity, and never fails to catch its prey. The mechanism of the eye of the chameleon is curious: it has the power of projecting the eye a considerable distance from the socket, and can make it revolve in all directions.

Perfection of Punning.—A celebrated living author lately observed that he rarely made a pun; "but when I do, said he, "I'm very proud of it, for it is always the very worst and that ever was made, and therefore excellent. The other day," he continued, "a lady spoke to me about Mr.—'s gallery of pictures, and remarked, that she should very much like to get an introduction to see them." "Well," said I, "he is my friend, and you shall go—you shall go and pick his pocket." "Pick his pocket!" she exclaimed, "why should I do so?"—"Why said I," because he has PICT—URES."

NAVAL ANECDOTE.—When Captain Bathurst of the *Genoa*, who was mortally wounded in the battle of Navarino, felt his end approach, he sent for his steward, and positively bargained for a butt of rum to preserve his body in. "I should like," said the veteran, "to have my old bones carried to my native land; but, steward, I am but a poor man, and I leave a family behind me; you must let me have the stuff as cheap as possible."

NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT.—During the third night's performance of the Oratorios, at Drury Lane Theatre, owing to the negligence of the carpenters who erected the orchestra on the stage, an alarming accident happened between the second and third acts. The upper tier, on which were stationed the trumpets. French horns, bassoons, and kettle-drums, suddenly gave way, and the performers were precipitated down a descent of fourteen feet; but fortunately no one was seriously injured. Nelson, the pompous kettle-drummer, who had escaped unhurt, strutting about with his usual dignity, said to those who lay sprawling on the floor, "Gentlemen, if any of you have broken a limb, make yourselves perfectly easy, for Mr. Pott, the celebrated surgeon, is in the pit." The following day I met Hook, the composer, who had witnessed the accident. In speaking of it, he said, in his whimsical manner, "when it happened, I was astonished, for I had never even heard of an Oratorio with *tumbling* between the acts.—*Parke's Musical Memoirs.*

BIG WIGS *v.* BIG BONNETS.—In summing up a case on Wednesday se'nnight, Lord Tenterden, alluding to the evidence of a female witness, said, "Whether she spoke those words or not, he could not well tell. for she wore one of those hats or bonnets, or whatever they were called, that were at present in fashion, and which were very inconvenient when the wearer came to give evidence in a court of justice."

COLOMBIAN HOSPITALITY.—A ridiculous Spanish custom prevails still in Colombia, of offering a visiter any thing he may admire in his house. A traveller says, that he "was much amused one morning at receiving a printed card from the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, with the following notice:—"Senhora de ——— has the honour of offering for your disposal a little girl which she has brought into the world." Having half a dozen of my own in England, I declined the polite offer of receiving the new born Babe."

THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.—It is generally understood, that amongst the privileges accorded to His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, as holding the lucrative sinecure of Ranger of Hyde Park; it is not *now* permitted to His Royal Highness to *cut his* Underwood. This arises, we believe, from a very recent arrangement on the part of His Royal Highness himself; and one, at which his Royal Highness's best friends wonder! His Royal Highness, however, has exchanged this valuable privilege for the permanent possession and controul of his *Deer!*

SIR JAMES SCARLETT.—Among the late returns of men adverse to reform, there is one which stands out in such a manner as not to admit of the possibility of its passing unnoticed. We mean the return for Cockermouth, where Sir James Scarlett appears as the nominee of the Lowthers. And are all his big promises come to this? Can it be that the once burly barrister is indebted for a seat in parliament to the progeny of Sir James Lowther, the Cumberland attorney? There be political vicissitudes, changes of opinions, modifications and varieties of political connexion, which admit of some sort of explanations, excuse, or apology. Sir James Scarlett did his utmost in that way not long since, when, in his verbose address (or the pretended speech was never spoken) to the electors of Malton, he endeavoured to explain to vulgar comprehensions the delicate subtleties and ingenious varieties of his political opinions and conduct, so as to make himself out the most consistent of men, and the most hardily-judged-of by a vile censorious press and public. It would have been too long to have pursued the wily old hero of Nisi Prius through all the sophistries of his tedious declamation; but we are now saved the pains. The riddle is read. Sir James Scarlett has become the nominee in parliament of Lord Lonsdale and there is none so simple as to desire further accounts of his political principles or character.

A SIDE HIT.—A Paris paper states that, 'Marshal Soult has strange hours for transacting business, and we have no doubt his habits must prove rather annoying to place-hunters. The Marshal makes appointments for four o'clock in the morning with those who request to have audience." On which the *Times* remarks—"We are great advocates for early rising; but we never knew a *very early* riser who was not asleep, either physically or mentally, half the day." Will the journalist be good enough to remember when they lauded his Highness for being "a *very early* riser;" and will they be pleased to ackowledge now that he was mentally asleep during the whole of his administration? Of his physical drowsiness we know nothing.

Je suis capitaine de vingt-quatre soldat, et sans moi Paris sera pris.

Though odd it may seem, 'tis quite clear to me,
That ten are not ten, and will count only three;
That eight are but five, and five only four;
Three always in one, and not six in a score.
Indeed I can prove, by a sweet pretty cousin,
Women's hearts are so false there's but five in a dozen.

AN UNCOURTLY PREACHER.—If we can trust a current tradition, contests between the pulpit and throne occurred more than once in the face of the congregation. It is said, a young preacher, dilating before James's face on some matter highly offensive to him, the monarch lost patience, and said aloud, "I tell thee, man, either speak sense or come down"—To which reasonable request, as it might be thought, the preacher stoutly replied, "And I tell thee, man, I will neither speak sense nor come down."—*Sir W. Scott's History of Scotland.*

GENERAL DIEBITSCH.—The Prince Royal of Prussia has made a very good pun on the name of this thick-headed dwarf. You know he is called "Diebitsch Sabalkanski." The Prince named him without affectation, and as if the expression had escaped him, Diebitsch Sabalkan*icht*; which means Diebitsch "*who cannot*. This pun, which as do all others, loses by being translated, is excellent in the German languages. The Great Captain, the prop of the colossal Russian empire, is now called by no other name in Berlin. The King of Prussia's daughter's-in-law are quite enthusiastic in the cause of the Poles; it is even said that they are often employed with the ladies of the Court in making lint for the wounded of Warsaw.—*Paris Papers.*—*India Gazette.*

THE GATE OF HEAVEN.—When Lunardi went up in a balloon from Edinburgh, and alighted near a clergyman's house in Fifeshire, he said to the clergyman, "we have been at the gate of heaven since we went up." The clergyman replied, "then it is a pity you did not go in; you may never be so near again."

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